

Misbranding of the article was alleged in that the cans bore statements, designs, and devices regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, which were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser by representing the product to be canned tomatoes, whereas it contained added water. It was further misbranded in that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article.

On May 18, 1920, Charles Webster, claimant, having consented to a decree in both cases, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimant upon payment of the costs in the proceedings and the filing of a bond, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7939. Adulteration of gelatin. U. S. * * * v. Clarkson Glue Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, costs. (F. & D. No. 9054. I. S. No. 9412-p.)

On March 20, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Clarkson Glue Co., a corporation, Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about August 3, 1917, from the State of Illinois into the State of Nebraska, of a quantity of an article which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Total ash (per cent)-----	3.52
Copper (parts per million)-----	71
Arsenic (parts per million)-----	6
Zinc (parts per million)-----	1,237
Jelly strength, overnight in ice box, 2½ per cent solution: Strong jelly.	

Organoleptic examination, appearance, hot 2½ per cent solution:
Turbid.

The product was glue.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information in that a substance, to wit, glue, had been mixed and packed with the article so as to lower or reduce and injuriously affect its quality; further adulteration was alleged in that a substance, to wit, glue, had been substituted in part for gelatin, which the article purported to be; further adulteration was alleged in that the article contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, to wit, arsenic, copper, and zinc, which might render the article injurious to health.

On March 22, 1920, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of the costs.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7940. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. * * * v. Emil M. Anderson and Oscar E. Anderson (Home Cash Store). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$200. (F. & D. No. 9729. I. S. No. 5662-r.)

On April 28, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of North Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Emil M. Anderson and Oscar E. Anderson, copartners, trading as the Home Cash Store, Kulm, N. Dak., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs